of the Whole until Monday, and finished it to-day. The bill as reported was ordered to be printed, and will be taken up by the House on Monday. The only point of general interest efficient service to the Government in the forwarding in to-day's proceedings was a second attempt of troops and supplies, has received the appointment to tax slaves which was defeated. Schuvler of Superintendent and Treasurer of the Steamboat Colfax, as Chairman of the Committee of the Company on Lake Champlain, a position of great Whole, has during the pendency of the Tax responsibility, but for which in all respects he is bill been uniformly courteous, quick of application, prompt in decision, and accurate in

THE CASE OF GEN. BLENKER. The Senate was occupied during most of the Executive Session to-day with the case of Gen. Blenker, the Military Committee baving reported adversely to his confirmation.

most important measure before the House.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND A MAJOR-GENERALSHIP. peses to resign.

Col. W. S. Smith of the 13th Ohio Regiment has been designated as Brigadier-General. He commanded our left wing at Carmiex Ferry. THE PARDON OF THE REV. GEORGE GORDON

den granted to the Rev. George Gordon, Press into a military hospital. ident of Iberia College:

Harrors, On the 6th of November, 1861, in the cont of the United States for the Northern District to Geo, Gordon was adjusted and convicted for a via the Burgling Slag. 1.

MR. RUSSELL GOING HOME.

rumor asserts that The London Times will ness are also refused. make it a casus belli. It turns out that the order from the War Department, prohibiting all correspondents from accompanying the actual day, says:
under the immediate command of Gen. Meday, says:
"Gen. Steele's advance guard has reached Putcharges, Col. Carline had an enwho does not owe allegiance to the United States, and whose letters, appearing in a journal beyond its control, may give information to the enemy prejudicial to the service. Secre- Arrived, gun-boat South Carolina, Hopkins, from tary Stanton's order of prohibition to corres- Key West on the 26th ult. pondents has been revoked.

SCEAD OF THE MEDICAL BUREAU. Gen. Surgeon-General Finley has been relieved,

and Surgeon Wood, the next in rank, is acting head of the Medical Bureau of the War Deinfluential quarters for eight months. In con-important news may be daily anticipated. nection with Surgeon-General Finley's removal, we reprint a letter from the Secretary of War to Speaker Grow, in the material part of which, as published last week in THE TRIBUNE, a "not" was inserted.

WAS DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1862. Whe DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1622, in: In answer to a recolution of the Homes of Represences, passed February 10th, ultimo, I have the Bonor to state the War Department, at the date of that recolution, harbit recently dome in only charge, I was making to a express option as to the efficiency of the present organization of Medical Department of the U. N. Army. But the result as observation is that there does exist an argest necessity ing but recently some in o my charge, I was making to express
any opinion as to the efficiency of the present organization of
the Medical Department of the U.S. Army. For the result
if my observation is that there does exist an urgoot necessity
of reorganizing and remodeling the Medical Bureau.

EDWIN M. STANTON, secretary of War. Hon GALUSHA A GROW

It is rumored that Surgeon Finley went by A COMPLETE SURPRISE OF THE REBELSthis afternoon's train to Boston where he is to await orders.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE SIEGE OF ISLAND No. 10, to the forces thereby created, and will not covere the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the forces thereby created, and will not covere the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the forces thereby created, and will not covere the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the forces thereby created, and will not covere the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the case of these called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the case of the called into secretic by the act of 22 and plant in the case of t

T. H. Canfield, heretofore the Assistant Manage of Government railways and telegraphs, having full charge and supervision of all matters pertaining to them east of the Potomac, and who rendered such eminently qualified.

CONFIRMATIONS. Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day his application of parliamentary law to the were those of B. Ellis, Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and Dr. Haves, as Brigadier-General.

> A model of Tunby's revolving iron fort is on exhibition at the Tressury Department, and excites the interest of Members of Congress and other promnent centlemen connected with the Covernment. CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL BUREAU.

Surgeon-Gen. Finley has been removed from the Gen. Rosecrans is strongly pressed for a Ma-charge of the Medical Bureau in the War Departfor-Generalship. His friends deny that he pro- ment, which for the present is in charge of Dr. Wood. Assistant Surgeon Wright has been re-moved from the Medical Directorship at St. Louis, and Assistant Surgeon Camp appointed in his place. Other important changes in the Medical Bureau will speedily be made to increase the efficiency of that Department. A military hospital has been ordered to be established at New-Albany, Indiana. Jeffer-The following is the recital of the free par- non Barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congrees his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service. He has authorized the Surgeon-General of New-York, Volunteer Corps of Surgeons to render medical aid when requested. A similar organization has been made under the Governor of Pennsylvania, and valuable service rendered by Mr. Smith, Surgeon-General of that State, and his assistants, to the wounded at Win-

MILITARY POSTS.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of female visitors, Wm. H. Russell of The London Times has the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes b suggaged his passage to England in the next granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military from the Alexandria steamboat on which he of military posts to remove all persons not engaged had embarked for Fort Monroe an insult, and in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and busi-

> OUR ADVANCE IN ARKANSAS. A telegram received from St. Louis, dated yester-

THE GUN-BOAT SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROM POUTPESS MONROE. FORTERS MOSEOF, Thursday April 3, via Baltimore, Friday, April 4, 1862. has transpired to-day.

The weather is bright and very warm There is great activity in military matters, and

WOULD-BE REBELS CAPTURED. Twenty-four young men were made prisoners this

afternoon at Back River, where they were about embarking on a sloop from Virginia. The sloop was also captured. The party, it is understood, were recruited to go South as substitutes for the Southern chivalry, who are offering large premiums for substitutes to do their fighting.

THE ATTACK ON THE REBELS AT UNION CITY.

THEY LEFT BEHIND.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

There is a standing order from the Navy
Department, directing each Flag officer to order

We had an exciting occurrence here to-day, which has resulted in a brilliant success for the Union arms.

At a late bear yesterday, Col. Buford, in command of the land force at Island No. 10, errived here with

floating battery at Island No. 10, when the latter mortars, cut loose from her moorings, and drifted thrown from the flotilla into different parts of the nessee shore. The return fire produced no effect on the squadron. No more men than were actually necessary to man the batteries were visible.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer. CRICAGO, Friday, April 4, 1982. A boat arrived from Island No. 10 last night. Firing was resumed on Thursday morning by the gunboats and mortars. One of our shells burst upon the Rebel steamer Winchester, which set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge. During the firing the Rebels towed their floating battery up to a position, and tried to reach us with shot from her 32-bounder rifled guns, but the shot fell far short; and after a couple of hours maneuvering, was taken back to her old point. Several shots were fired at the Rebel transports by the Union gunboats. The Rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennessee shore to prevent the landing of the Union troops from Missouri.

## PROM TENNESSEE.

of the Ronds-Bridges Destroyed-Duck these very Southern planters. River-Besidence of President Polk-Pillow's Plantation.

m Our Special Correspondent.

Nourn Bank or Duck Riven, near Columbia, Maury )

Co., Tenn., 49 miles south of Nashville, March 25.

The most illfavored spot that a newspaper correbelieve, at this moment, Nashville. Washington, in the palmiest days of the great anaconda's slumbers, was no more destitute of material for at all interes: gat week. Socially there was nothing to tell but the feet long. thankless subjects to discuss with your deed and not His plan was to have a sudden dash made Morgan and the neglect of duty of Gen. Buell. One their retreat further south. reached the mouth of the river.

I knew, before the different columns of the army left Nashville, that they would not get very far numbers about 3,500 inhabitants. South, owing to the certain destruction of all the is spt to do an army correspondent, while loitering got off to Decatur, Ala. in the rear. The dullness of the city drove me,

the country and people along the road—to my present above in the encampment of Gen. McCook's division on the north creek of Duck River.

The country between Nashville and Duck River in the picturesque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of its picturesque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of settlements and high state of improvement is very much like the southern portion of Ohio. It certainly comes up to its reputation us one of the finest regions of the South. The towns look neat, and show less symptoms of the decay that constitutes an all-but to Savannah, is the plantation of the redoubtable less symptoms of the decay that constitutes an all-but to Savannah, is the plantation of the redoubtable less symptoms of the supergrance of Southern country and people along the tax increase that have heard Mr. Polk relate the particular of that interesting visit, state that a more laughable story they never heard. The fugitives and some Kentucky and Pennsylvania their digitives their digitives at the battle to be sent to Si. Louis, a close their flight to Alabama. Unable to procure convey-deciments to walk, themselves compelled to walk, themselves comes up to its reputation us one of the finest regiments took up his line of march yesterday for factor a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments directed a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments, took up his line of march yesterday for factor a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments, took up his line of march yesterday for factor a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments, took up his line of march yesterday for factor a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments and some Kentucky and Pennsylvania the tree state that the General Commanding directed a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments took up his line of march yesterday for march yesterday for their bringing factor and their flight to Alabama. Unable to procure convey.

Gen. Turchin has no longer the advance—his division, under Gen. Mitchell, having been placed in the rear of Gen. Mitchell, having been placed in the rear The country between Nashville and Duck River in its picturesque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of settlements and high state of improvement is very much like the southern portion of Ohio. It certainty comes up to its reputation as one of the finest regions of the South. The towns look next, and show less symptoms of the decay that constitutes an all-but unsiversal feature in the appearance of Southern country towns. The farms along the turnpike are nearly all plantations of vast proportions, with fine stores, and well-built residences and out-buildings. Wheat and corn are the principal production, but cotton is alor mased to a large extent.

There were fewer indications of the effects of the war perceptible than in Southern Kentucky and the northern counties of Tennessee. In the towns and willages, it is true, a number of stores and private residences are closed, and deserted by their inhabitants.

The most is add to procure convey-thing the decay that constitutes an all-but to walk, themselves carrying in carpet-bags all the baggage they had.

Five miles south-west of Columbia, on the road like reduction of the redoubtable Gideon J. Fillow. I shall impreve the first opportunity towns. The farms along the turnpike are nearly all plantations of vast proportions, with fine stores, and well-built residences and out-buildings. Wheat and corn are the principal production, but cotton is alor massed to a large extent.

There were fewer indications of the effects of the war perceptible than in Southern Kentucky and the northern counties of Tennessee. In the towns and villages, it is true, a number of stores and private residences are closed, and deserted by their inhabitants—mostly such as feared for their personal after the personal state, from the parts of slave-hounds for the benefit of notorious kebels. It appears that not only were the poor this often and the residuents and some Kentucky and their flights, which are conveyed for the reverse to plantations of the effects of the war perceptible than in Southe

There is a standing one Higgs growth growth of the services were produced as the production of legity in the case of every every fine of flexible of the production of legity in the case of every every fine of flexible of the legity of the period of the production of the legity of the period of the legity of t

passes upon private property. Horses, mules, waghaving received several shells from the rifles and ons, grain, and even negroes, had been carried off b them indiscriminately upon their retreat; yet the wo or three miles down the river. The shells were sufferers did not seem to be disposed to take it very hard. If our troops had committed one tithe of these Island, and into the Rebel batteries lining the Ten- outrages, our Generals would be overrun with com-

I am satisfied that the high prices realized by the farmers in Middle Tennessee for their cattle, hogs, and grain since last Summer did more than anything else in confirming them in their partiality toward Jefferson Davis's Government. The Rebel Commissaries and Quartermasters paid them from \$10 to \$12 per 100 lbs. net for hogs, \$1 a bushel for corn, and for everything else in proportion, and hence it is not to be wondered at that they are not perfectly eatisfied with the new state of things. How it will be after they shall find the piles of Confederate Treasury notes, nearly all of them now possess, not to be worth the value of the paper on which they are printed, remains to be seen. The Union successors of their Confederate customers baving their own way in the matter of prices, and adhering in their purchases of food for men and beasts to the low Northern standard of values, do not, of course, enjoy the good-will of the Rebel producers. But it will Gen. Buell's Army Its Progress South- erate pretensions of the same description among ward-A Fine Country-Effects of the these gentry. For there is really no class of people War Scarcity of Loyalty Difficulties in all this world more selfish and lucre-loving than

spondent can select for the pursuit of his calling is, I proach of our advance guard by detachments of Col. Cor ing letters than the Capital of Tennessee during the Rutherford Creek was 60, that over Duck River 180

old story of Rebel shyness and bitterness toward the I am informed by an officer high in command that invaders. Politically, the successive speeches of Gen. Buell was not aware that there were two Emerson Etheridge, Horace Maynard, and Governor bridges between Franklin and Columbia when he Johnson were all very good in their way, but rather ordered the forward movement to the latter point. Ket word-eager readers. Militarily, an absolute calm Franklin upon Columbia by the cavalry of Gen. prevailed herenbouts since the southward movement McCook's division, so as to give the Rebels no time of the greater part of Gen. Buell's army. Nor are to fire the bridge over Duck River. But the cavalry those the only negative properties, in a newspaper force in question, consisting of the 2d Ohio and 2d point of view, that have distinguished Nashville for Kentucky regiments, found the execution of this some eight days. What little matter we managed purpose impracticable by the discovery of an unex-to gather for the benefit of the New-York consumers pected obstacle in the shape of the Rutherford Crock could not be got off in season to prove of any interest. bridge, the existence of which had not been known There has been neither regular mail nor express to our troops until they saw its ruins. The Rebels communication with the North since last Saturday a were thus given ample time to work the thorough week ago, thanks to the enterprise of Capt. John destruction of the larger bridges, and make good

had to put his trust altogether in Government bosts I have not yet crossed Duck River and visited starting down the Cumberland semi occasionally Columbia, now occupied as an advance post by Col. and liable to be stopped, detained, turned back or in Willich's German regiment. The town is situated a direction opposite to that of your letters, before it upon the high south bank of the river, and resembles in appearance Bowling Green, in Southern Ken-

There was an immense quantity of corn, bacon of losing the sight of a battle did not haunt me, as it movements, however, nearly all of it has been safely

Columbia was the residence of ex-President Polk. however, beyond its limits on the day before vester- and his brother Wm. H. still owns one of the largest day, and since then I have been slowly making my plantations in Tennessee in its vicinity. It was at way in the wake of an army train-not exactly the his place that the Provisional Government of Kanthe country and people along the road—to my present abode in the encampment of Gen. McCook's division abode in the encampment of Gen. McCook's division on the north creek of Duck River.

The country between Nashville and Duck River in its picture-sque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of the country they never heard. The fugitives are supported by the sense of the country between Nashville and Duck River in its picture-sque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of the country between Nashville and Duck River in its picture-sque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of the country between Nashville and Duck River in its picture-sque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of the country between Nashville and Duck River in its picture-sque scenery, fertility of soil, thickness of the country between Nashville and Duck River in the country and people along the feel of the field yesterday, March 28.

Some Real of the field yesterday, March 29.

If any presumption has been classing for Colombus, to place humans it their exhausting the leaving for Colombus, to place humans it their exhausting the leaving for Colombus, to place humans it the feel of the twenty and the fee

THEIR PRECIPITATE PLIGHT, AND WHAT and corn are the principal production, but cotton is quiring of the several division commanders the im-

are confident that the yellow fever will drive Butler are confident that the yellow fever will drive Butler are confident that the yellow fever will drive Butler are to the confederate so materially, the artillery of the Confederates so materially, the artillery of the Confederates so materially, the waver, that the further prosecution of the war must necessarily be trusted to the lighter arm of the service, cavalry and infantry, and they must describe the first properties of the first properties of the first properties. Their re port is that there are twenty the meant of Tatnall has been augmented by an iron select properties. Their re port is that there are twenty the meant of Tatnall has been augmented by an iron select properties. must necessarily be trusted to the lighter arm of the service, cavalry and infantry, and they must de-pend slmost solely upon brilliant charges, some-thing for which the Confederates have not yet ex-

The concentration of the Rebel forces against Gen.
Smith are most formidable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. Gen. A. S.
Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from
Decatur. There is bardly a corporal's guard at that
point. The forces of Brig.-Gen. Cheatham were removed from Jackson to Corintb. Gen. Polk has
passed a large part of his army to the same point,
leaving Brig.-Gen. T. J. McGowan in command of
Island No. 10. Gen. Bragg holds Humbeldt, with
the majority of his splendidly-drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these are the finest troops in
the Confederacy, and are 10,000 strong.

The whole force thus concentrated against Gen.
Smith will aggregate not less than 50,000 men—

Smith will aggregate not less than 50,000 men-probably double his force. Unless Gen. Halleck pushes Gen. Buell forward, Gen. Smith may be Northern standard of values, do not, of course, enjoy the good-will of the Rebel producers. But it will not be long before Uncle Sam's promises to pay will be held in much higher estimation than the Confederate pretensions of the same description among these gentry. For there is really no class of people in all this world more selfash and lacre-loving than these very Southern planters.

The four divisions of Gen. Buell's army found between Franklin and Columbia two watercourses to be crossed—Rutherford Creek, some seven miles north of Columbia, and Duck River, just this side. The bridges over between destroyed upon the sproach of our advance quard by detachments of Cols. Lee and Browder, to report at the one of the Union army upon Northern Alabama. That over Rutherford Creek was 60, that over Duck River 180 feet long.

I am informed by an officer high in command that of Gen. Boolk was feet to the surface that there were two bridges between Franklin and Columbia when he ordered the forward movement to the latter point. His plan was to have a sudden dash made from the fordered the forward movement to the latter point. His plan was to have a sudden dash made from a Franklin upon Columbia by the cavalry of Gen. Boolks and the form the force of the contrast of the contrast, and the form the force of the contrast of the feet long.

I am informed by an officer high in command that of Gen. Boolk was not aware that there were two bridges between Franklin and Columbia when he cordered the forward movement to the latter point. His plan was to have a sudden dash made from the feet long.

Tam informed by an officer high in command that the contrast of the contras

concentrated for any effort, and where they are being concentrated.

Secondly, they derive strength, negatively, from the fact that we are necessarily weakened as we lengthen the distance between our armies and their sources of supply. The Rebels were weak in their former lines because so unconcentrated. They assumed them for the purpose of drawing their supplies from the States in which the lines were laid, and when they left them they were left desolated. It was a terrible price to pay, but the absence of the Confederates was well worth a good price. When they fell back, it was not, as is generally supposed, to a land desolated and robbed of all its produce. On the contrary, it was upon a country which had produced a large crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which the Rebels had not previously drawn any of their supplies.

South, owing to the certain destruction of all the numerous railroad and turnpike bridges between the Cumberland and the Alabama line, and hence the fear Confederate Army. Owing to the slowness of our packed 19,000 head, where before none had been killed. These hogs were drawn from this State and Kentucky. All the pork from these animals has been transported to the points south of this State which are now occupied by the Rebels. They are thus in the midst of plenty, and more than this, in a country peculiarly adapted to defensive operations and write and we in the mean time are venting. ke and we in the mean time, are getting

ADVANCE OF GEN. BUELL.

possession of our batteries, destroying or capture the small force we have. In fine, that another Me

thing for which the Confederates have not yet exhibited an enlarged capacity.

His account of the strength of Gen. Grant's army, derived from Rebel sources, shows that our enemies know much more than we dare publish. How it was obtained is a mystery to all but a few of the Rebel officers and the spice themselves.

Nashville Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

The concentration of the Rebel forces against Gen.
Smith are most formidable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. Gen. A. S. Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from Decatur. There is landly a companie of any part of the small force we have. In fine, that another Mt Frimac expedition, only on a larger scale, and attent of with greater results, will be enacted in the Savannah river.

The following additional statements were made by the deserters: Fort Pulaski has sixty rounds of amunitation for each gun, making in all about 3,000. It is provisioned for twelve months. They have ally communication by small boats with Savannah, and by this means are supplied with fresh meats and vegetables. The ladies of Savannah, the report is, have subscribed \$500,000 as a prize for the capture of the content of the strength of the strength of the with greater results, will be enacted in the Savannah river.

BARBARITIES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. NTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN ERALS CURTIS AND VAN DORN.

ERALS CURTIS AND VAN DORN.

LETTER FROM GEN. VAN DORN.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISPPI DISTRICT.

VAN BURNN, ARE, March 14, 1492.

GENERAL: I am instructed by Mujor-Gen. Van
Dorn, commanding this district, to express to you
his thanks and gratification on account of the courtesy extended by your-self and the officers under your
command to the burnal party sent by him to your
camp on the 9th inst.

He is pained to learn by your letter, brought to
him by the commanding officer of the party, that the
remains of some of your seldiers have been reported
to you to have been scalped, tomahawked, and
otherwise mutilated.

DUBURY H. MAURY, A. A. G.
REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
CAMPAT CROSS TIMBER HOLLOWS, March 21, 1892.
CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th instant, expressing the reasonable regret of your commanding General for the barbarities committed by the Indians at the recent battle of Pea Ridge. The fact of many bedies having been found scalped and mutilated was patent, and the General commanding the army wishes, for the sake of humanity, that the testimony was not incontestible.

and mutilated was patent, and the General commanding the army wishes, for the sake of humanity, that the testimony was not incontestible.

In reply to your information that "men who surrendered themselves prisoners of war are reported to the General as having been murdered incold blood by their captors, who were alleged to be Germans," I may say the Germans charge the same against your soldiers.

I inclose a copy of a letter from Gen. Sigel, addressed to me before the receipt of yours, in which the subject is referred to. As "dead men tell no tales," it is not easy to see how these charges may be proven, and the General hopes they are mere "camp stories" having hitle or no foundation. The Germans in the army have taken and turned over many prisoners, and the General has not before heard murder charged against them; on the contrary they have seemed peculiarly anxious to exhibit the number of their captured as evidence of their valor. Any act of cruelty to prisoners, or those offering to deliver themselves as such, on the part of the soldiers of this army, coming to the knowledge of the General commanding, will be punished with the extrem penalty of military law.

Exceptions may undoubtedly occur, as we have murderers in all communities, but the employment of indians involves a probability of savare ferocity.

murderers in all communities, but the employment of Indians involves a probability of savage ferocity which is not regarded as the exception to the rule. Bloody conflicts seem to inspire their ancient

H. Z. CURTIS, Asst. Adjurant-General
THE LETTER OF GEN. SIGEL.
HEADQUARTERS IST AND 2D DIVISION, I.
CASP HOFFMAN, Mo., March 20, 1862.
GENERAL: I beg leave to direct your attention to the information which was received yesterday at Keitsville by some of the wounded at the Flying Battery. While Capt. Elbert's three pieces of artiflery were taken by the enemy, and our men serving the guns were surrounded, they were shot dead by the Rebels, although seeking refuge behind the horres.

When such acts are committed, it is very natural

When such acts are committed, it is very natural, that our soldiers will seek revenge, if no satisfaction, is given by the commander of the Confederate army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SiGEn, Brig. Gen. Commanding let and 24 Divisions.

To Brig. Gen. Curris, Commanding Army of the South-West.